

of real life, have been able to make them interesting and useful vehicles of a sound morality. Such, I think, are Marmontel's new moral-tales, but not his old ones; which are really immoral. Such are the writings of Miss Edgeworth, and some of those of Madame Genlis. For a like reason, too, much poetry should not be indulged. Some is useful for forming style and taste. Pope, Dryden, Thompson, Shakespeare, and of the French, Moliere, Racine, the Corneilles, may be read with pleasure and improvement. (To N. Burwell, 1818. C. VII., 101.)

NULLIFICATION.—See Kentucky Resolutions.

OFFICES.—In our country you know talents alone are not to be the determining circumstance, but a geographical equilibrium is to a certain degree expected. The different parts in the Union expect to share the public appointments. (To Horatio Gates, 1801. F. VIIL, 11.)

OFFICES.—That some ought to be removed from office, and that all ought not, all mankind will agree. But where to draw the line perhaps no two will agree. Consequently, nothing like a general approbation on this subject can be looked for. Some principles have been the subject of conversation, but not to determination; e. g., all appointments to civil offices during pleasure made after the event of the election was certainly known to Mr. Adams are considered as nullities. I do not view the persons appointed as even candidates for the office, but make others without noticing or notifying them. Mr. Adams' best friends have agreed this is right. Officers who have been guilty of official misconduct are proper subjects of removal. Good men, to whom there is no objection but a difference of political principle, practised on only as far as the right of a private citizen will justify, are not proper subjects of removal, except in the cases of attorneys and marshals. The courts being as decidedly federal and irremovable, it is believed that Republican attorneys and marshals being the doors of entrance into the courts are indispensably necessary as a shield to the Republican part of our fellow citizens, which I believe is the main body of the people. (To William Giles, 1801. F. VIIL, 25.)